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Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passen- gers from Progreso.	Passen- gers in transit.
May 20	Hellas	New Orleans	31	0	0
20	Framfield	New York	23		
21	Esperanza	New York via Habana	90	89	81

Report from Tampico—One vessel fumigated.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, May 24, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, the only vessel fumigated was the Norwegian steamship *Nor*, crew of 17, for New Orleans, May 20.

Case reported as yellow fever at Tampico in Public Health Report pronounced by Mexican authorities to be malarial fever.

Doctor Liceaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico, has forwarded a report received by him from Dr. Antonio Matienzo, delegate from the council at Tampico, in which he states that the case reported as yellow fever in Public Health Report of May 20, was one of malarial fever intermittent. He reports that a close study of the case was made and that the temperature and pulse curve were almost subfebrile and the attacks frankly intermittent, with enormous hypertrophy of the spleen.

Reports from Veracruz—Malarial fever on steamship Hanseat—Two cases of yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, May 23, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended May 21, 1904:

Six vessels were inspected and given bills of health. One vessel, viz, the British steamship *Joseph Merryweather*, bound for Pensacola, was fumigated and given a certificate.

The Norwegian steamship *Hanseat* sailed May 18 for some port in the United States, via Cuban ports, having on board two members of the crew convalescing from malarial fever. The men became ill on the day of the vessel's arrival at Veracruz, and remained aboard ship during their illness. On my recommendation the forecabin of the vessel was fumigated to kill mosquitoes immediately before the vessel departed.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 38 deaths (60.8 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 2 from pernicious fever and 5 from tuberculosis. Two new cases of yellow fever were reported, 1 on May 16, and 1 a soldier at the military barracks on May 17.

Both cases were in persons who had been living continuously for two months or more in the city of Veracruz. These cases are the first reported since April 9 whose history would show positively that the infection was contracted in this city. This fact is of some interest in that it goes to show that, in a locality where yellow fever has prevailed, the elapsing of a period of over thirty days without human cases being discovered can not be accepted as satisfactory evidence of the nonexistence of mosquitoes bearing and capable of conveying the infection of yellow fever.

Abstract of bills of health issued during the week and a clipping from Mexican Herald are inclosed herewith.

[From Mexican Herald of May 22, 1904.]

CAMPAIGN AGAINST YELLOW FEVER EFFECTIVE; TWO CASES IN VERACRUZ, FOUR IN TEHUANTEPEC.

According to the reports received by the superior board of health up to the evening of Friday, May 20, the actual number of cases of yellow fever in Mexico amounts to 6, 4 of these being at Tehuantepec, and the other 2 at Veracruz. One of the cases at Tehuantepec has so far recovered as to be practically on the cured list, so that the number of cases can be stated at 5. The agents of the superior board of health are unrelaxing in their efforts to stamp out the disease where it exists, and from the success they are attaining no fear is expressed at the office of the health authorities in this city that the disease will become epidemic.

From Tehuantepec, Dr. Carlos M. Garcia writes that one new case has occurred. This case is among the rurales, and when discovered the man was immediately placed in the hospital, and the house in which the soldier lived was thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, as was also the entire barracks. All the water in the barracks was thoroughly examined for larvæ of mosquito, after which the water receptacles were cleaned. This case is considered very grave. Of the four cases now at Tehuantepec one is almost well, and the others are being scientifically treated. The new pesthouse, which has been under construction, was opened for service yesterday. All the doors and windows of the house are screened and facilities are provided for isolating the fever patients. The pesthouse is constructed on modern and sanitary principles, and it will be used for the treating of yellow-fever patients. The total number of persons who were registered on May 20, at Tehuantepec, amounted to 481. Of these twenty-three were nonimmunes, and they were carefully examined. One house was disinfected and six water receptacles were examined for the larvæ of the mosquito.

At Veracruz, on May 20, 2 cases of yellow fever were reported, with no new cases. On this day 2,906 houses were visited, with the result that 1,957 nonimmunes were found. Eighty-eight receptacles containing water were subjected to the oil treatment, 4 houses were disinfected, 19 nonimmunes arrived in the city, and 8 nonimmunes departed from the city. The disinfection of railway passenger coaches included 7 in the Mexican railways, 2 in the Veracruz and Pacific, and 2 in the Alvarado railway.

Doctor Juarez, writing from Valles, says that in Rascon there is not a case of yellow fever, and that he intended leaving for Santa Rosa yesterday, May 21, to examine conditions there. The only work done at Valles on May 20 was the disinfecting of 40 houses and the pouring of oil on the top of water in 12 receptacles.

The following is the report from Tampico: Nonimmunes visited, 2,999; houses disinfected, 21; water receptacles examined, 22; receptacles oiled, 3. At Victoria 4 houses were disinfected, 233 nonimmunes were visited, 14 receptacles of water were examined for larvæ, and 41 receptacles of water were treated with oil. At Laredo, the nonimmunes visited numbered 446; 59 water receptacles in houses were examined, and 4 water vessels in houses were treated with oil. On the streets there were also 14 water receptacles subjected to the oil treatment. The number of nonimmunes leaving the city on May 20 numbered 24, and the number entering was 17, while 1 house was disinfected.

A telegram received at the office of the superior board of health from the governor of San Luis Potosi says that no cases of yellow fever had occurred at Valles, and that the general health of the place is good.